The Managers of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Annapolis, contemplate holding a FAIR. sometime in the month of January next ensuing, for the benefit of their Institution. They calculate on receiving, as heretofore, the patronage of a generous community. Any persons who are willing to aid the patronage to materials are not seen to the patronage of the pa the society by working up materials prepared for that purpose, can be supplied by applica-tion to either of the Managers. The Ladies of thiscity are particularly requested to continue their exertions in favour of this interesting carity, by contributing, in any way they raint proper, to render the Fair agreeable and profitable.

Mr. Garry—Since Mr. Frinces M. Junton, is about to open a Realing Room, in this city, upon an improved plan, I hope his merito loss offers will be attended with sucsecurity Association for the dis-sociation of learning is desirable, provided a judicious choice of stindard works, togeth-of the benefit of equation and of moral and A Laterary Association for the dis- infamy: branch of the contemplated arrangement.

At a Temperance Convention for Anne Ar notel county, Mid. held in the city of Audistant was adouted:

Residend. That we recommend to the seve meetings the following declaration be read.

DECLARATION OF THE TEMPE-RANCE CONVENTION. When, in the course of human events, it

new associations for the empyment of it is a fundamentary, the most happily governed us; is spiners, to which the lowest matter and the spiners of meeting points that they the opiners of meeting points that they and declared using all cases whatsoever using all cases where the case of the case of

or the rights the among these are like de-ety, and the populit of happiness; that, in any these rights, all as reations are inclu-ated these United Stees, deriving that a powers from the consent of those way end and, whenever any associations the of foreign poisons, to carry on to to institute new associations, laying then ing their powers in such than, as to then the people, and totally unworthy of a shift seem most their totally to effect their safety at Unippliess. Propens, indeed, will old the popular new associations should not be essentially as that new associations should not be essentially and the popular transfer. dations on such p in optes, and organiz It is constrained our tellow-cit zens. establishing forms to which they are not usto not; but when a long trum of abuses it, exists, tending invariably to the same re trees to prote t them, it is their right, it is tour duty to provide new guards for their to me security. Such his been the patient sufferance of the people of these United Such his been the patien States, and such is now the necessity which efforts have elicited the proof, that the power constrains them to establish a New Association to relieve our country from the evils of Inconstrains them to establish a New Associa-tion. The hispiry of intemperance, is a his

the assery of intemperative, is a astery of recepted injuries. Sufferings and deaths, all tending to the same result, the absolute overthrow of all morals and government in these States, and the utter destruction of the happiness of their cutzens:—to prove this, let facts be submitted to a sober

It has dissolved representative houses re peatedly, by its iscassons on the time and health of its mercers, and by causing their deaths.

It has prevented the population of these States, by recommending as a Panacea, Ardent Spirits the bane of human life; bringing new diseases and deaths amongst us; enfect-ling the constitutions of the offspring of our ling the constitutions of the product of their la-people; diminishing the product of their la-bour; converting into poison their provision, for subsistence; and staining their children to obtain the means of destroying their pa-

friends and countrymen.

It has affected to render the abuse of intoxicating liquors, independent of, and superior to all moral, religious and civil restraints. It has combined with other vices, to subject as to evil practices foreign to our constitu tions, and unacknowledged by our reason, concealing through its deceptions their per-

nicious acts: For taking into our systems, large quanti ties of noxious substances: For quartering large bodies of poison-ven-

ders amongst us:
For protecting them, by a mock/defence, from condemnation for any acts of violence fr in condemnation for any sites of which those they have deprived of reason may commit, on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off many of our most valuable citizens, in all parts of our country, and in the mulst of their days and pselulness:

with reviews, and news papers, form a religious instruction, and causing them to lead lives of ignorance, dissipation and vice: For transporting us beyond our control, and causing us to be guilty of unintentional of

For abolishing the free exercise of the elective franchise in some of our neighbours, de-priving them of their judgment, and establishing by them a corrupt and perverted suffrage. all Temperance Societies of this county to and confirming it by fraudulent and vicious and a meeting of their respective Societies of the fourtr of July next, and that at those amples and fit instruments for introducing the same corruption among others, thereby contaminating the only source of government in these States, and threatening its overthrow:

For taking away our health, reputation and property, under various false pretences; and comes necessary for a people to one mize abousting our most valuable habits, by afternew associations for the enjoyment of the tring fundamentally, the forms and discipline

We hold these truly's to be self-evident; more vasteful of the blood and treasures of the all men are created county that they are one country men, than all the wars which they are they have they their Creature with certain one. The waged, and more fetal to their liberties, the country men, the country men. that all the causes of tiese wars.

it as plundered our seas, tavaged our

coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

It is at this time transporting large quanti

of death, desolation, and negratation, long ince began with circumstances of miser. of deception, never endured by the most

the inhabitants of our country the merciles arunkards, whose known rule of action is, undistinguished disregard and destruction of ill that is valuable, lovely, and sacred.

In every stage of these sufferings and o ile, efforts have been made to procure relief, in the most suitable manner: these repeated temperance, does not exist in any of its inst tutions. A vice, whose character is this marked by acts which manifest its uperiority to the existing associations of our country, is a fit subject to call forth the establishment of

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our patriotic, philanthropic, and religious brethren. We have warned them, from time most wholesome and necessary for the public to time, of the attempts of Intemperance to cond, through the influence of those who believe themselves to be interested in its contiuance.
It has suspended the operation of laws of and of its present ceaseless, insiduous pro-It has suspended the operation of laws of immediate and pressing importance, or has caused them to be uterly neglected, by rendering inefficient a corrupt, those who should execute them.

It has refused to consider as manly, and has professed to hold in contempt, all we are not its votation, because they would not refused to the region of their following the right to the free exercise of their senses, a right inestimable to them, and for linquish the right to the free exercise of their senses, a right inestinable to them, and formalable to the intemperate only.

It has called together large bodies of men at places do noted to indepens and vice, and distant from their hones, for the sole purpose of alluring them into its ruinous measures.

It has disable. happiness is this life, and in the life which is to come. They have not been deaf to this voice of reason, patriotism and religion; but, after repeated efforts, they have declared that Intemperance cannot be arrested by their ex-

We must, therefore, avow the necessity which demands our total separation from In temperance, and hold it pre-emiaent among and Johnson for the Appellant, and Speed, and Hold it pre-emiaent among and Johnson for the Appellant, and Speed, and Heath for the Appellant. the rest of vices, an Enemy at war with the peace and happiness of our countrymen. whose destruction can be accomplished only

whose destruction can be accomplished only by the concentrated energies of all who love their fellow-creatures, or fear their God.

We, therefore, citizens of these United States, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in our own mames, and in virtue of that It has obstructed the administration of justice, by impairing the minds, diseasing the bodies and currupting the hearts of those who exercise judiciary powers.

It has made Judges dependent, by consuming the amount of their salaries, and rendering the amount of their salaries, and rendering the amount of their salaries, and rendering the service of their offices.

It has rected a multitude of new offices, jails, bospitals, almshouses and penitentraries, amongst us, at our expense, and sent thither we do establish for ourselves u new association, and establish for ourselves uncertainty of the mile of the following gostract, embracing the vested in the people at large for its exercise, we have repeated the following gostract, embracing the vested in the people at large for its exercise, we pared the following systaments the following systaments and the following systaments the follow

people and eat out their substance.

It has kept amongst us, at all times, armies of drunkards, without the consent of our people, recruiting their ever-rapidly falling ranks, by inveigling into them our brothers, faithful members; and, as such, to do all acts friends and countrymen. and things, which may promote the objects of its organization.

Office New York State Temperance Society,

states have already sent in their names to the states have already sent in their names of the portation in 1829.

New York State Temperance Society, as subportation in 1829.

The increase of the annual amount of posscribers to the adjoining Declaration, or a sinilar one drawn up by the physicians of Al-

The subscribers, physicians of Boston, having been requested by the Directors of the

This declaration and that of the forty phyand a copy "to any clergyman or friend of improvements in mail facilities. It appears, temperature" in each post town in the Union, from the earliest records of the department,

ration.

COURT OF APPEALS. December Term. 1833

Thursday Dec. 5th -The argument of No.

Friday, Dec. 6th -The argument of the a bove case was conciuled by Johnson for the

No. 133, Francis A. Ward and wife vs. Robert Theorison. This case was argued by F. F. Bowie for the Appellaht, and Alexan-No. 60, Tomas Boyd Et al. vs. Dennis

Boyd. The argument of this case was com-menced by Fresser and Mayer, for the Ap-pettint, and Boyle for the Appetter. rsey. J delivered

Saturday, Dec. 7th .- Db the opinion of the court in No. 59, Evan T. and Andrew Efficiety's Thomas Efficient, reversing the decree of the Chancellor, with

Buchanan Ch. J. delivered the opinion the court in No. 40, Deanis Dorsey vs. Nathan Dorsey et al. affirming the decree of the Chancellor, with costs.

The same Judge delivered the opinion the court in No. 18, Eleanor Dougherty et al vs Mouett's Lessee. Judgment affirmed.

The same Judge delivered the court's oinion in No. 43, Jadob Slemaker, vs. B. W Judgt. reversed, and procedendo awarded.

The argument of No. 60, Thos. Boyd et al. vs. Dennis Boyd was concluded by Boyle for the Appellee, and Mayer for the Appellants Monday, Dec. 9th. - No. 61, B. yard and Gillispy vs. the Ghesapeake and Delaware Canal Company. This case was argued by

Speed for the Appellants
On application J. Nevett Steele, Esq. was these variations are of an

admitted as an attorney of this court.

No. 58. John Gollison vs. Thos. Owens et al. The argument of this case was commen

above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellant, and Alexander for the Appellee.
Wednesday, Dec. 11th — Buchonan, Ch. J.
delivered the opinion of the court in No. 1,

Revand Keapiev vs. Gough and Wife Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded. The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No 52, Rachel Cox et al. vs. t In No 52, Rachel Cox et al. vs. up to that day, of Wadlow et al affening the decree It is however now ascertained.

of the Chancellor with costs.

The sarde Judge delivered the court's opinion in No. 17, Richard Grahame's Ex'rs. vs.

Martin, Judge, delivered the opinion of the court in No. 20, Daniel Kent's Adm'rs. vs. Robert Wilkinson.

Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

No. 69. Edward Dennison vs. Parker Lee and Wife. This case was argued by Mayer. and Heath for the Appellecs.

We copy the following Summary of the Report from the Post Marter General, from the Baltimore Gazette of Saturday.

The Report of the Postmaster General is published in the Globe of this morning. As we are not able to make room for it at large to-day, and its appearance has been looked for Leaving a deficit of Add this sumpaid info the Trea-

niacs, paupers and criminals, to harrass our | Society, founded on the principle of total ab- | 8,581,909 on horseback and in sulkies. The debted on the 1st July, 1835, whole amount, as may be supposed, is dis-tributed among the different states and terri-balances due to it, in the sum of \$195,208 to tories, very nearly or quite in proportion to their respective population.

The whole length of mail route in the United States amounts now to 119,916 miles, which is apportioned in like manner.

The number of Post Offices in the United

States on the 1st July, 1832, was 10,127. The increase of the annual transportation Office New York State Temperance Society Annany, Nov. 8, 1833.

Annany, Nov. 8, 1833.

Professional Testimony.—More than 360 of the mail-within the four years ending the 30th of June, 1833, is 13,154,485 miles, oblysicians in New York and the adjoining south of June, 1839, is 13,154,485 miles, nearly equal to the whole amount of trans-

tages within the same period, is \$909, 1.9 85, and the whole amount is more than the

double of what it was in 1825. The average expense of transporting the having been requested by the Directors of the Boston Society for the promotion of Temperance, to express their opinion, do not hesitate to give it as their opinion, that men in health are never benefitted by the use of ardent per mile. It is now 7 cents 57-100, making a difference for the whole service equal to \$222,892 22 per year less, in prospirits-that on the contrary, the use of them portion to the service performed, than the expense of transportation in 1829, besides a often remiers such diseases as arise from o- great increase in expedition between the prin cipal commercial cities, and a much greater proportion of the whole performed in stages

The method in which the accounts of the expenses of transporting the mail have alsicians of Albany, have been s ut to each ways been kept in this department, has led to temperance society in the state of New York, a misapprehension of the means of extending temperance" in each post town in the Union of returned in due time with the signatures of the public will be enabled to judge how far the efforts of the temperance society are in accordance with the sentiments of that enactordance with the sentiments of the temperance of the mail on his route, till after he had size his contract and bond, and returned to the public, as there is probably no one class of men who can exert inchehalf of temperance a more powerful inflather than this.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

C. n Ex. Com. Editors friendly to Temperance will ad though the exp uses have been incurred, they vance the objects of the Society by calling do not appear in the transportation account, the attention of their readers to this Declar and tho the moneys may have been paid to and the the moneys may have been paid to the contractors, they stand on the books as belinces to that am untilue from them to the department, constituting a part of its surplus fund: when, in fact, they constitute a part of Thursday Dec. 5th - The argument of the mail. The consequence may us in all cases whatsoever that a continual war against us, 5th Hisha Joice et all vs. Eligib Taylor, was nation of the mail. The consequence may mare wasteful of the blood and treasures of continued by Learned and Joinson, for the head within any given period of time, as shown mail within any given period of time, as shown in the accounts, and reported annually through the mail of the mail. The consequence may be mail within any given period of time, as shown in the accounts, and reported annually through the mail of the mail. The consequence may be mail within any given period of time, as shown in the accounts, and reported annually through the mail of the mail. the actual expense incurred for the transporthe Executive, have been always calculated to exhibit an amount considerably less than what has actually been incurred. This is an what has actually been incurred. imperfection not of recent origin, but onwhich appears to have been co existent with the department. When the number of con tracts was few, and the surplus revenue bore a large ratio to its whole annual amount, the effect was unimportant; but in the increased number of mail routes, and the diminution of its surplus revenue, it was calculated to pro duce serious inconvenience. From the state ments growing out of this system, thus illusory in their results, together with the great expense of carrying into effect the law of the last Congress establishing new mail routes. and a disposition to gratify the wishes of the public in the improvement of mail facilities, was led to carry those improvements to an extent which it was found the resources of the department would not well sustain. the inconvenience was felt, the cause was carefully investigated, and the following result was disclosed. Prompt directions were given for the correction of the error in future. None could be more true and faithful to it is not possible to determine, to an exact certainty, the whole expense incurred for wards opponents. This expression, he hoped. transportation within any recent period; because it will often happen that improveme will become necessary, even for the fulfilnent of existing laws, the expenses of which for want of proper evidence, must be reserv ed for subsequent adjustment, and so come into the account for a later period than that in which the services were performed. inconsiderable a-

> nount compared with the differences resulting from the system heretofore observed. On the 50th of June, 1829, which was the close of the first quarter in which I had asumed the functions of the department, the expenses which had been incurred for transorting the mail were \$64.248 76 more than

the amount stated in my report to that day.
On the 1st day of July, 1832, the day to which my last report reaches, there was stated to be a surplus of available funds, after defraying all the expenses of the department

that the expenses incurred for transportation which had actually been performed prior to the 1st July, 1832, beyond the amount stated in that report, were

So that, instead of a surplus on that day, the department was actually indebted on the 1st day of July, 1832, beyond the whole amount of its available funds, admitting that no losses of postages should be sus-

2,844 67 The Receipts and expenditures of the Department for the year ending the 30th June, 1833, are as follows:

205,656 07

228 69

2,803,673 31 | Leaving a deficit of ... Add this sum paid into the Treasury by irregular deposites, having been placed by the re-ceiving officer to the credit of that department instead of this.

The balance due by the department on the 1st July, 1852, as above stated. And the department was in-

The annual expense of transporting the mail under existing contracts, with all their im-

provements, is 82,123,239 42 The net revenue for the cur-2,037,410 81 rent year is

Leaving a deficit of 885,878 61

The former method of keeping the accounts of the expenses of transportation would have left out of this report expenses for transportation, as if they had not been incurred be-cause not entered under their proper dates, the sam of 891.558 82. This, had the method been continued, would have made the Department appear less indebted by that a. mount than it really is.

To meet the present state of things, a with. drawal of improvements has been made on such routs as would best bear it, to an amount making an annual retrenchment in the expen-

After the reductions shall take effect, the annual transportation of the mail will still be 25, 527.957 miles, or 1,902,936 miles more than it was on the 1st Julg. 1832.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

First Session.
IN SENATE-Monday, Dec. 2. THE LATE SENATOR JOHNSON.

The resolution of respect to the memory of Alexander Buckner having been agreed to-Mr. Clay rose and said, that the adoption of this resolution reminded him of a severe loss which the public and hunself had sustained since the last session, and concerning which he did not now deem himself qualified to speak. He felt regret that the gentleman had not been able yet to take his seat, on whom it would more properly have devolved, to submit the motion which he now proposed He desired to call the attention of the Senate to the melancholy death of a member of this body, who had been summoned away since they last met together, under circumstances of the most distressing nature .-He was a man who possessed the rare quality of making a favourable impression on all persons who knew him, and who never failed, oz requaintance, to conciliate the esteem both of friends and opponents; for whenever he fought, he fought manfully, but always afterwards cherished the kindest feelings towards those who had been his adversaries. During the last summer, perhaps all the members of the Se-nate had had reason to regret some bereavenents, and none more than himself. In the course of it, a pestilential disease had traversed his neighbourhood, and swept of many valuable citizens, among whom he numbered some of his oldest friends and acquaintances. So it had been in other parts of the country, but amidst all this there had occurred no instance of individual loss more afflicting to him, nor more to be la mented on the public account, than that i

the Senator from Louisiana. With feelings oppressed with pain, he ree to ask the Senate to adopt a resolution similar lar to that which had just been agreed to, it reference to the late Senator Jo man in the country had attended more adently and more faithfully to his public dities, or had brought to their discharge a more clear, enlightened, and determined judgmest No man ever more happily united blandness and affibility with firmness and decision.wards opponents. This expression, he hoped, would be permitted from a heart which had bled profusely when the tidings of this ereat reached him, amidst the wrecks which the

pestilence had scattered around him. He had not expected to be called on to of-fer this resolution, but he trusted that it would be received, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. C. then submitted his resolution; which was unanimously agreed to. Tuesday, December 3.

Mr. Forsyth appeared and took his seat tolay. Messra Grundy and Wilkins were announced the committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, and procerded to execute that duty. After some time had elapsed, Mr. Grandt

reported from this committee, that they had vaited on the President, and that he had itformed them that he would make a commanication to the two Houses this day at 1 o'clock, The Message was then received by the

8202,811 40 hands of A. J. Donelson, Esq. and rey. (5 Mr. King moved that 5000 course of the Message and 1500 of the accompanying depublished last week.)

cuments be printed. The motion was agreed to. The Senate then adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 3.

A message having yesterday been received from the Senate, stating that they were ready for business, and had appointed on their part in the part of t two members of a joint committee to wait ?

on the President.

Mr. Ward, of New York, salled up theresolution for consideration, and it was there Messrs. Ward and Speight were appointed

members of the joint committee on the part of the House.

Mr. Adams moved that the Clerk inform

the Senate that the House was organized, and ready to proceed to business.

Walter S. Franklin, Esq. the Clerk elect of the House, appeared, and was sworn in office.

Office.
On motion of Mr. Mason, of Virginis, the House then proceeded to the election of a Sergeant-at-arms.
Mr. Mason nominated Thomas Bernif Randolph, Sergeant-at-Arms to the last Contress.)

Speight nominated William Virginia to count the votes.

louse proceeded to ballot, as Williams and Wardwell given; that 111 were nec Beverly Randolph had re-

ently that Thomas Beverly

a majority of votes, was du

lay, of Alabama, offered a rton Carr be appointed laste, and William Hunte per! which was agreed to Sergeant-at-Arms and D sworn into office. therland, of Pennsylvan

ales and orders adopted t should stand as the rules sent Congress. Hubbard wished the resolu as to except those rules who number of Members of Committees are to be co

epinion that, in consequ number of the House, th ald consist of nine member . at leretofore. ules to be excepted, (the were read. Polk wished the resolution

ide that the Members sh uncovered, unless un f the Speaker. for the present wit is for the following proce to wait upon the Presider ammittee had performe them and that the Presi annunication to both hor

United States, by A his Private Secretary,

rk's taile. Hubbard then offered a res hat all the for ner rules a ise be adopted, with the h and 76th rules. for which titutes, going in effect to i standing committees. the Militia, to merease th heretofore consisted of nine; and such as consis and also proposing that red, unless otherwise pern

Williams, considering t important, wished time t and moved to lay the reso

Burgess thought with Mr. sied more consideration, osition in relation to the portant, he said, to att

Villiams further urged hi nt this time on these in were to be forbidden provided in which the y be put. He was oppo z the size of committ al taught him that the le, the less efficient the t sas often difficult to ; attee together now. . . herland suggested that ace, and defer the con

ome further conversati gand the old rules we exception of the 9th, 55 adwell offered the use dring the members with Greanell offered the usua

the appointment of Ch

ent denominations.)-b

opted. And, on motion Monday, December ! IN SENATE. resident pro tem present of the Hon WM. C Pre or from the State of Sou of the Hon. Stephen I the credentials of Hon. lected a Senator from

Ivania, in the place of the 13, whose term of service so informed the Senate credentials of the Hon. 1 lected a Senator from basetts.

Frelinghuysen presented I the Hon. Samuel South tor from New Jersey, in Mahlon Dickerson, w had expired. respon, Messrs. Webst

ton, appeared, were c notion of Mr. Grundy, the to the election of a Sectored that Walter Lowers

elected, he having recei Senate then proceeded a Bergeant-at-Arms—wher

Shackford, having receiutes was duly elected Serrorkeeper.
Clay mored the postpoor Chaplain, which, on